

*Loc.* El donyo eb Urru, on the Mombasa-Uganda Railway in British East Africa (*C. S. Betton*).

In the absence of the female I have assumed that the armature and carination of the carapace in this species are merely sexual characters.

*Selenops basutus*, sp. n.

♀.—Resembling *S. atomarius* and *S. Spenceri* in having seven pairs of tibial and three pairs of protarsal spines on the first and second pairs of legs.

*Eyes* of ocular quadrangle\* apparently as in *S. atomarius*, but the anterior laterals with their centres on a level with those of the anterior medians instead of with the upper edges of the latter, and the inferior edge of the posterior lateral scarcely higher than the inferior edge of the anterior medians. (*Simons's* drawing of the eyes of *S. atomarius* in *Hist. Nat. Araign.* ii. p. 25, is apparently diagrammatic, to judge by the exceptional height of the anterior laterals above the clypeus; but it is not possible to make the figure fit the arrangement shown in *S. basutus*.)

*Vulva* with its lateral lobes subquadrate, in contact in the middle line, the line of junction marked by a groove expanding anteriorly; in front of each lobe a distinct pit, the pit of the right side separated from that of the left by a broad median longitudinal bar, which narrows posteriorly and runs for a short distance in between the two lobes.

Total length 18 millim.; carapace 7.

*Loc.* Teyateyaneng in Basutoland (*L. Wroughton*).

XXXVIII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Lycanidæ in the Collection of the British Museum.* By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D.

THE following are all species which I have been unable to name during my recent study of the family, or which have been received subsequently.

\* In *Hist. Nat. Araign.* ii. p. 23 (1897), *Simon*, when discussing the eyes of the *Selenopinæ*, writes:—"Les auteurs ne se sont jamais prononcés sur l'homologie des petits yeux nocturnes latéro-antérieurs, mais, pour moi, ils représentent des yeux médians postérieurs très fortement déviés de leur situation normale." This view appears to me to complicate a very simple question; for surely the four median eyes in this genus are nothing but the four eyes of the median quadrangle, forming a trapeze unusually wide behind, and not the eyes of the anterior line much or a little recurved, as *Simon* supposes; and "les petits yeux nocturnes latéro-antérieurs" are the normal antero-lateral eyes.

*Epitola divisa*, sp. n.

Nearly related to *E. honorius* (*teresa*, Hewits.), but the male above with narrower subapical blue bar and more extended dull brand on the primaries; secondaries shorter, more rounded; under surface rather paler; the white macular band beyond cell narrow and not continued to outer margin, the last two spots being thrown outward to the margin and conical in shape; in the secondaries the basal orange suffusion is brighter and more extended. The female differs notably from that sex of *E. honorius*, the oblique white belt of that species being continued across the wing to the submedian vein, its outer margin regularly arched, its inner margin acutely angled; the blue-green submedian streak is widened and extended right up to the white belt; the secondaries show a more restricted green streak and no trace of white. On the under surface the apex of primaries and whole surface of secondaries are paler and more testaceous, the white belt on the primaries extending inwards to submedian vein as above; the basal area of the secondaries is ochreous instead of reddish clay-coloured, the transverse whitish stripe is sometimes absent and the internervular streaks are thickened.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 53, ♀ 52-56 millim.

♂, Sierra Leone (*W. F. Woods*); ♀, Bandajuma (May to November 1898), wet season (*G. J. Arnold*); ♀, Cape Coast Castle. B. M.

*Virachola zeloides*, sp. n.

*Rapala zela*, Butler (not Hewitson), P. Z. S. 1896, p. 832.

♂. Differs from *V. zela* in its fuller, broader wings, much paler colouring above and paler much wider bands below: the primaries above are dull greenish steel-blue, with dark brown fringes; the secondaries clear dead smalt-blue, with ashy-brown abdominal border: the under surface is ashy brownish ("dust-coloured"), with slightly darker whitish-edged bands, much broader and rather more irregular than in *R. zela*; the usual subanal spots are smaller, more rounded, more clearly defined, and more besprinkled with silvery-blue scales than in *R. zela*.

Expanse of wings 35 millim.

Kasungu Mountain, Nyika, 5345 feet, Feb. 29th, 1896.

We have *V. zela* from Sierra Leone collected by Mr. E. E. Austen.

*Spindasis minima*, sp. n.

♂. Probably nearest to *S. lilacina*; but very distinct from all known species. Upper surface greyish brown, faintly

glossy; base of wings slightly more dusky, internal areas slightly ashy, fringes ashy grey; secondaries with a well-defined straw-coloured anal patch enclosing two silver-speckled black spots; tails black, tipped with white; head and collar brown, eyes encircled by a whitish line; thorax blackish, clothed with blue-greyish hair, patagia edged with brownish; abdomen purplish brown, segmental margins white towards base, straw-coloured towards anal extremity; antennæ and palpi normal. Under surface creamy white; bands broad, many of them contiguous, pale buff with dull silver central spots or lines and with sepia-brown margins; excepting that the bands are much more crowded together, their general disposition is that of *S. fusca*; the anal area of the secondaries is pale buff with the anal black spots well defined: body below white, slightly buffish on the abdomen.

Expanse of wings 23 millim.

Puttalam, Ceylon (*J. Pole*).

*Catochrysops phasma*, sp. n.

Above grey-brownish, suffused with pale lilac; outer borders smoky brown, veins brownish; the discocellulars marked by the usual narrow transverse bar; secondaries with one subanal ocellus, black capped with ochreous and with white outer edge, a well-defined white-tipped black tail at extremity of first median branch; body normal: under surface whity brown as in *C. patricia*, but the pattern agrees closely with that of *C. celeus*.

Expanse of wings 37-43 millim.

♂♂, Lagos (*Dr. H. Strachan*); Ashanti, between Cape Coast Castle and Kumassi, in January and February (*Capt. Hon. Grosvenor Hood*).

The tails to the secondaries of this species bring it nearest to *C. patricia*, but the tint of the upper surface separates it from all species known to me, though perhaps most nearly approaching that of *C. celeus*, ♀; its female should be very like the latter excepting for the tail.

*Catochrysops Carsoni*, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *C. patricia*, the primaries more acute at apex; the secondaries with a bilunate orange bar enclosing the usual black spots: under surface whity brown, with slightly darker white-edged macular bands, much more uniform in character than in *C. patricia*, the white hastate spots on the secondaries reduced in size, merely forming an inner series of white submarginal lunules; black anal spots with broad united orange zones as above.

Expanse of wings 41 millim.

Fwambo, Tanganyika (*A. Carson*).

*Chilades Alberta*, sp. n.

*Catochrysops cyclopterus*, Butler, P. Z. S. 1888, p. 68.

♂. Wings above ashy brownish, brightly shot with lilac; borders and veins smoky brown, discocellulars and fringe also smoky brown; secondaries with a submarginal row of smoky brown spots, the last but one (near anal angle) blackish, the last three spots with white outer edges; the fringe of primaries towards external angle and that of secondaries with whitish basal line; body normal: under surface much as in *Euchrysops cyclopterus*, excepting that the last three submarginal spots on the secondaries are surmounted by orange zones, the last spot short and linear. The female is larger and bluer than the male, with well-defined blackish outer border and discocellular dash on primaries; the costal borders of all wings broadly dusky; the secondaries with conspicuous orange zones to the last three submarginal spots on the upper surface: the under surface is whiter than in the male, the markings somewhat reduced in size and less conspicuous.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 27, ♀ 30 millim.

♂, Tamaja, Equatorial Africa, 6th August; ♀, Nadada, 16th June (*Emin Pasha*).

*Iraota Nicevillei*, sp. n.

*Iraota mæcenus*, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i. p. 102, pl. xl. figs. 2, 2 a, ♀ (1880-81).

This species differs from the true *I. mæcenus* (dry phase of *I. timoleon*) in the much more restricted and metallic *Morpho*-like colouring of the patches of colour on the upper surface. According to Moore these patches are metallic blue; but it would be more correct to call them green, as it is difficult to get them so placed as to eliminate all yellow from the blue; and, when facing the light, the colouring is glittering metallic green. On the under surface the differences are not striking between the two species, but the white discoidal markings are less silvery in the Ceylonese insect and the discal white lunules on the primaries are reversed, their concavities being directed towards the base instead of the outer margin. Our examples, which are females, differ from the rich purple females of *I. timoleon* in their longer secondaries with more slender tails; indeed, in their general aspect they more nearly resemble the male than the female of *I. timoleon*.

Expanse of wings 39-45 millim.

Ceylon (*Mrs. Lindesay and F. M. Mackwood*). B. M.